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## **Bolivia: Recent Political Violence & Related Events**

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April 8: According to army commander Gen. Roberto Lafuente Canelas, soldiers discovered a guerrilla training camp near Ocuri, Norte de Potosi, 244 km. south of Oruro. Lafuente said the camp belonged to the Tupak Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK). Since the appearance of the EGTK on July 4, 1991, the group has claimed responsibility for 48 attacks, including bombings of electricity pylons and aqueducts. April 16: Interior Minister Carlos Saavedra announced that during an "anti-terrorist offensive" from March 9 through April 11, the top leaders of the EGTK were arrested, and soldiers seized large quantities of weapons, explosives and ammunition. According to an Interior Ministry report, the EGTK had five safe houses in La Paz and two others in Cochabamba, where police found communications equipment, printing equipment and photocopy machines, medicine, military uniforms, propaganda, guns, grenades, dynamite and other explosive devices. Saavedra said the EGTK financed its activities through robberies and private donations, and had managed to amass US\$600,000. The minister reiterated the absence of links between the EGTK and the Peruvian Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) rebel organization. May 3: A new rebel group, the Kolla Benjo Cruz Guerrilla Army (EGKBC) made its appearance with the bombing of a telephone relay station in Cochabamba. In pamphlets found near the bomb site, the EGKBC said it would "punish criminal politicians, corrupt police and fight for the marginalized." (Sources: Spanish news service EFE, 04/08/92, 04/16/92, 05/03/92; Agence France-Presse, 05/05/92)

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